

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 5 of 1911.]

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE
Week ending the 4th February 1911.

CONTENTS.

I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Gratitude of the Persians for the justice-loving English Power	103
Persian protests and meetings	ib.
A good news for the Moslem world	ib.
Political revolution or disturbance in the triple alliance of Russia, England and France	ib.
Russo-German treaty	104
Indians in South Africa and the Government's action	105
Outrages on Indian women in Mauritius	ib.
Indians in the Transvaal	ib.
The Baghdad Railway	ib.
Ibid	106
China on the Indian frontier	ib.

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police—

Kabulis in Jessore	106
Dacoities in East Bengal	ib.
Increase of dacoity in Eastern Bengal	107
The Calcutta beggars	ib.
Prosecution and evidence	ib.
A case connected with the Calcutta Id riots	ib.
Cocaine in India	108
A wolf in a tiger's den	ib.

(b)—Working of the Courts—

The sentence on the Kabulis	108
Trial of Savarkar	ib.

(c)—Jails—

Nil.

(d)—Education—

The Purulia Zilla School	108
Spread of primary education	ib.
The Musalman University	ib.
Special scholarships for Muhammadan students	109
Progress of education in the United Provinces	ib.
The Khulna Government School	ib.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

Separate representation for Muhammadans in Municipal Boards	109
Punishment for selling adulterated ghee	ib.
Adulteration of ghee	ib.

(f)—Questions affecting the land—

Nil.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—

Nil.

(h)—General—

Security from the <i>Hitavadi</i>	109
Appointment of Diwan Narendra Nath as Divisional Commissioner of Lahore	110
A good deed of the Government	ib.
Surplus of revenue	ib.
Ibid	ib.
A postal grievance	ib.
Improvement of arts and the Government	ib.
Complaints against enumerators	ib.
"The Government and the press"	111
The Seditious Meetings Act	ib.
Withdrawal of repressive measures	ib.
Repeal of the Press and Seditious Meetings Acts	112
A Bengali Judge in the Madras High Court	ib.
"Farewell"	ib.
Translation of vernacular newspapers in the mufassal	113

III—LEGISLATION.

The resolutions to be moved by Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya	113
The sugar trade to be protected or free	114
Duty on sugar	ib.
Duty on foreign sugar	ib.
The proposal to impose an import duty on sugar	115
Import duty on sugar	ib.
Pandit M. M. Malavya's Resolution on the Council Regulations	ib.

[100 to 2, 101]

Page.

Page.

IV—NATIVE STATES.

Our Native States	116
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

V—PROGRESS OF THE ONES AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

Deputations to His Excellency Lord Hardinge	...	116
Modification of the partition of Bengal	...	117
The subsidised newspaper	...	ib.
The Government favour	...	ib.
The new <i>Sulabh Samachar</i>	...	ib.
Government help to the <i>Nava Sulabh Samachar</i>	...	118
A <i>Sulabh Samachar</i> in Hindi	...	ib.
The proposed <i>Sulabh Samachar</i>	...	ib.
The subsidised newspaper	...	ib.
The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, trying to get a subsidised newspaper	...	ib.
Hindu-Muslim <i>entente</i>	...	ib.
Unity between the Hindus and the Musalmans	...	119
The <i>Hiteved</i> and the Hindus and the Musalmans	...	ib.
"The Moslem League's importunity"	...	ib.
Indulgence to Muhammadans	...	ib.
Bloodshed in Europe	...	ib.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS—concl.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson	...	120
Religious leaders of the Muhammadans	...	ib.
Reduction of age-limit for the Civil Service examination	...	ib.
Indians in England	...	ib.
Fire-works at the Allahabad Exhibition	...	ib.
Slaughter of animals to be forbidden on certain days	...	ib.
Lord Curzon and the East	...	121
A temple built by Jehangir	...	ib.
Preservation of the relics of Muhammadpur	...	122
A bomb at Ahmedabad	...	ib.
Improper conduct of the Advocate-General	...	ib.
In praise of Lord Hardinge	...	ib.

URIYA PAPERS.

An educational complaint	...	122
A complaint against the Cuttack District Board	...	ib.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal thanked	...	ib.
Complaints against the Balasore Municipality	...	123
Land-sale notifications should be published in newspapers	...	ib.
A railway complaint	...	ib.
Uriya <i>versus</i> Bengalis domiciled in Orissa	...	ib.
A hope	...	ib.
A proposal	...	ib.
A suggestion	...	ib.

No.

N

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta	Weekly	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 33.	1,000
2	"Bangaratna"	Ranaghat	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.A.M.A., Brahmin, age 49.	800
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto	Do.	.....	.....
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri	Do.	Bibhuti Bhushan Paitandi, Makhtear	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do.	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	800
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha	300 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42	850
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	400
13	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto	Monthly	.....	.....
14	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Weekly	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.	1,500
15	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do.	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	30,000
16	"Hindusthan"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
17	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	600
18	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
19	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
20	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do.	.....	.....
21	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
22	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
23	"Muhammadi"	Calcutta	Do.	.....	.....
24	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
25	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Do.	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
26	"Navak"	Ditto	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37	3,000
27	"Nihar"	Coutai	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 50	200
28	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36	400
29	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
30	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly	.....	.....
31	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.	500
32	"Pratihar"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
33	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
34	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mittra, Kayastha, age 62.	500
35	"Samaj"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	.....
36	"Samay"	Ditto	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.	300
37	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	50
38	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramenanda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
39	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta	Do.	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
40	"Surbarnabanik"	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
41	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
HINDI.					
42	"Bharat Mitra"	Ditto	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 35; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	2,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—conold.					
43	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30, ...	500
44	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36 ...	1,000
45	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Do. ...	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,000
46	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31 ...	6,000
47	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rao Parandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28. ...	3,000
48	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	S. K. Tebrevale, Hindu, age 35 ...	500
49	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40 ...	370
50	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpa ...	300
51	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do. ...	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35. ...	264
52	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do. ...	Pandit Jaganand ...	143
53	"Bera Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lala Bhagwan Din ...	Not known.
54	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly ...		
PERSIAN.					
55	"Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin." ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59 ...	1,000
URDU.					
56	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36... ...	250
57	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36. ...	400
58	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40. ...	340
URIYA.					
59	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly ...	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41 ...	700
60	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do. ...	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 33 ...	700
61	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	Do. ...	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 35. ...	600
62	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do. ...	Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgopa, age 53. ...	600
63	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 43 ...	600
64	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76 ...	1,000
65	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar, ...	500

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd January, being

Gratitude of the Persians for the justice-loving English Power.

agreeably disappointed to find the English not giving effect to the threat of placing the Persian police under British Indian officers conveyed through their memorandum the time for it having expired, says that the Persians have been disabused of their impression about the object of the uncalled for memorandum which they at one time considered had the same air of duplicity and untruthfulness in it as they had experienced at the hands of the Russians. This inaction has, besides, inspired them with the hope that the English would continue their old cordial relations and resort to other than coercive methods in having any grievances, that they may have, redressed by the Persians. The interest of the English power in Asia being mixed up with those of Persia and Turkey an *entente* between these three Powers can alone effectually safeguard them.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 23rd, 1911.

2. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd January

Persian protests and meetings.

reproduces the protests and proceedings of meetings and conferences held on behalf of Persia in different parts of the country. The paper then quotes certain telegrams from the spiritual leaders of Islam to the chiefs of the Southern Persia and to the National Committee at Constantinople exhorting the Muhammadans to become united.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 23rd, 1911.

3. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd January

A good news for the Moslem world.

reproduces a long article from a Najaf paper under the marginally noted heading, which says that the various sections of the Muhammadans of Tatar, Persia, Afghanistan, Bokhara, Kafkaz, India, China, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco held a conference at Constantinople, the centre of Islamic political world. They discussed the question of the unlawful interference of Russia and England in Persia and resolved to apply to Germany for help. Likewise the spiritual leaders of Persia at Najaf resolved to send their protest against Russian interference to all the Great Powers and published an account of the sufferings of the Persians. Speeches were delivered on unity among the Muhammadans, a want of which was pointed out as being the cause of all the present troubles. It was proposed that the proceedings of this meeting should be wired to the Sheriff of Mecca, who is expected to convey this news to the Moslems assembled at Arfat and a wire should also be sent to Sultan Muhammad Khan V and to Sultan Ahmad Shah. The same paper in another place reproduces a translation of a long speech delivered by one Sahab Majilla-i-Ilm who, addressing the Muhammadans on unity, concluded by exhorting them not to neglect the *Juma* prayers and Haj which were the best means of preserving unity. He called on the Muhammadans not to allow the Islamic world to suffer any more or permit the foreign troops to trample the Islamic country under their feet. He asks them to turn out the foreigners from their country even if the attempt cost them their lives.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 23rd, 1911.

In another article the same paper gives a copy of an article from the *New Persia* written by a learned Turk in which addressing the Persians he reminded them of their ancient glory, exhorted them to shake off their lethargy and uniting together act according to the Commandments of God and the sayings of the Prophet.

4. Under the marginally noted heading the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul*

Political revolution or disturbance in the triple alliance of Russia, England and France.

Matin [Calcutta] of the 23rd January says:—
Lovers of politics know that nowadays individual rivalry of the Powers has gone away and has taken the form of groups. The beginning of this rival alliance dates from the Franco-German war when France was obliged to enter into an alliance with Russia. At this, Prince Bismarck formed a triple alliance between three Powers, viz., Germany, Austria and Italy against the bi-alliance of France and Russia. These two groups then became the lords of the political field of Europe. The English finding themselves thus isolated and being alarmed at the growing

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN
Jan. 23rd, 1911.

strength of Germany in the sea entered into alliance with the French, and making Morocco and Egypt the objects of political dispute came forward to accomplish their end. But the interference of Germany in Morocco and the neutrality of Russia in the same displayed the weakness of the Anglo-French alliance. For this reason, the English in order to strengthen this alliance made Persia the object of dispute between themselves and the Russians and thus formed a triple alliance as a rival to the triple alliance formed by Germany and thus restoring the balance of power in Europe. But at this time when the French on one side and the Russians on the other made friendship with Japan—the old friend of the English—Germany too was forced to draw to herself Turkey which being itself joined by Roumania strengthened this triple alliance. Germany not being contented with this at first threatened Russia in regard to the Balkan question and then stretched out a friendly hand to her at Potsdam, thereby turning away Russia to a great extent from the triple alliance of the English and the French. This was quite foreseen by politicians as likely to happen one day and made Sir Edward Grey admit his political blunder in trying to sacrifice Persia for the sake of obtaining the friendship of Russia. It is clear that if the triple alliance of Russia, England and France fails, the political power of the whole world comes to the hand of Germany. Though France is considered as one of the foremost Powers on account of its wealth but in political importance it occupies only the second place among European Powers. The English, as they have not got sufficient army, cannot retain their political influence in Europe by themselves alone. That henceforth the power which gains political supremacy in Europe will also get supremacy in the East is already an admitted fact. This will be the result when Russia separates herself from the triple alliance of the English and does not join Germany. But if Russia enters into the triple alliance of Germany and her quarrel with Austria is settled through the influence of Germany, and also if she has no fear of an attack of Turkey there would be serious dangers for the English in the East.

But if England enters into an alliance with Persia, Turkey and the Muhammadans in general both Persia and Turkey become free from fear of any loss though one cannot say just now as to what extent the Russo-German *entente* has gone it is quite clear that the Anglo-Russian alliance is not of the same strength as it was before the Potsdam interview.

The French and the English are both greatly concerned about the terms of the *entente*. All the statesmen are unanimous about the following two points—

1. Germany has secured a status in Central Asia which was hitherto exclusively confined to Russia and England.
2. The Persian has become an international question quite against the wishes of the Russians, and the English who in order to its becoming so caused all the disturbances in Persia during the past five years.

The paper concludes, "But the arrow has already left the bow and nothing is now left in the hands of the powers."

The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd January, giving the sum and substance of the telegrams of the Russian and the English journals about the Russo-German treaty and the result of the interview of the two Emperors at Potsdam, says that though the exact terms of the treaty do not appear clearly from these telegrams it is fair to draw the following inferences from them—

1. It has shaken the triple alliance of Russia, Germany and France.
2. It has made the English and the French anxious fearing Russia's withdrawal.
3. It has given Germany a status in the sphere appropriated by Russia in pursuance of the Anglo-Russian Convention.
4. It has compelled England to enter into an understanding with Germany as regards southern Persia hitherto reserved for itself.
5. It has compelled England to try to make France a partner in the Persian question and to enter into an alliance with Turkey.

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Jan. 23rd, 1913.*

Thus, the paper continues, that the Persian politics in spite of the Anglo-Russian Convention became international as before, and the interview of the Emperors at Potsdam put an end to the said convention and along with it to the Russian and the English encroachments in Persia. This has afforded an opportunity to Persia to recoup her strength. If the Persians wish to profit by it they should extricate themselves from the clutches of the rival Powers; otherwise their sovereign right will cease to exist ere long. If the intelligent Persians look to the changes that have come over during the past four years and the friendship of these Powers they will at once know that this political rivalry will not last long.

HITVABHA,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

5. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th January writes:— "It is the secret of success in this world. A recent verification of this great truth is the attitude of the white colonists of East Africa. Their treatment of Indians there being extremely oppressive, we begged, entreated, humbly prayed to them for redress; our Government wrote to the Colonial Government; and also the British Government's Foreign Secretary of State tried to correct them; but all efforts failed and the conceited colonists paid heed to nothing. But as soon as our Government adopted the policy of retaliation, they returned to their senses and are now requesting the Government of India not to stop the emigration of Indian coolies. We hope, however, that our Government will not listen to them, so long as the fair treatment of the Indians in South Africa is not assured."

The paper then notices the highly deplorable treatment of Indian women in Mauritius, as described by Mr. Mani Lal, Bar-at-law, coming from the island, which, in its own words, makes one's blood boil with indignation. If a similar treatment were accorded, the paper feelingly says, to women of an independent country, its artillery would have ere long erased the existence of the island from the surface of the sea.

The paper asks the Government to take immediate steps for the protection of its subjects in Mauritius; for the state of things there is not only humiliating to Indians, but also an indignity to the British sense of justice.

6. The *Barabazar Gazette* of the 28th January writes:—

Indians in the Transvaal.

God knows when the day will come when we shall be able to retaliate the cruel treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. Our Government is silently watching the oppression and humiliation of our countrymen and does not devise any remedy. The people of the Transvaal are at liberty to enter this country whenever they like and to move freely in it, while an Indian is arrested as soon as he sets his foot on the soil of the Transvaal. How long will our Government tolerate this state of things which is no better than slavery for us? "Truly, one who is dependent can never be happy." God himself does not help those who are weak and cowardly.

BARABAZAR GAZETTE,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

Referring to the resolution of the Government to stop emigration of Indian coolies to East Africa, the paper says that this action of the Government will in no way cause any loss to East Africa and it is no retaliation at all; it is only a sort of consolation.

7. Writing on the construction of the Baghdad Railway, the *Bangavasi*

The Baghdad Railway.

[Calcutta] of the 28th January takes the opportunity to explain the term diplomacy. Diplomacy, it says, is entirely a thing of the West. There is no equivalent for it in any Eastern language. On the plea of this diplomacy, the politicians of the West, while actually avoiding war, are able to accomplish more than what could be achieved by fighting. Modern diplomacy consists in the coalition of two or more strong Powers with the object of injuring a weak State for the advancement of their own interests. But this should be done so as not to disturb the balance of power among the different Powers. Thus everywhere, except in Europe and America, the strong are gradually increasing their dominions, while the weak are being dispossessed of their territories. In this way, the habitable portion of the whole continent of Africa is being parcelled out among the powerful European States. The same is, to a great extent, true in the case of Asia. The strong Powers are also looking wistfully at China.

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Jan. 30th, 1911.

What strange incidents are taking place regarding the affairs in Persia! Who knows where this greed for others' territories will end?

8. Under the headline noted in the margin the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th January prefaces its article with an explanation of the terms "Diplomacy" and the "Balance of Power" as understood in Europe, and says that no oriental language has any equivalent for the former, but the expression "crooked policy" may convey the sense of it. The Powers of Europe by means of diplomacy achieve many things without having recourse to war. The ruin of a weak Power at the hands of two strong Powers may also be called Diplomacy, that which prevents a strong Power from interceding on behalf of a weak Power which is oppressed by another strong Power may be called "Balance of Power."

Now arrangements have already been made for making a railway through Persia to the frontiers of Afghanistan without consulting Persia, whose vital interests are affected, because of its being a weak Power. Germany's scheme of the Baghdad Railway is already known to all. Recently there has been an understanding regarding the same between Germany and Russia which has caused a great agitation in all European papers which are discussing the change that this understanding has caused to the previous relations of and the treaties between the different Powers. Turkey, too, not having been consulted is also angry. The Baghdad Railway is a very serious problem for it involves the interests of many Powers other than Germany and Turkey, and its solution is anxiously awaited.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Jan. 30th, 1911.

9. In reviewing the situation caused by the occupation of Mishmi territory on the British Indian frontier by China without any opposition on the part of the English Government, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th January notices the protest of the *Times* and Mr. Davis' reply thereto as well as the *Englishman's* views that the occupation of Kima by the Chinese has made the strengthening of the Assam frontier necessary, being within only 70 miles of the Chinese frontier. The paper is only anxious about what may be in store for the country in future and the military expenses that may be necessary.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

JASOHAR,
Jan. 31st, 1911.

10. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 21st January says:—

Kabulis in Jessore.

Kabulis have been doing business everywhere in the Jessore district. None can object to this. What people object to is their habit of moving about in numbers armed with big *lathis* and thus creating terror in men's minds. We hope that the authorities will prohibit the Kabulis from carrying such big *lathis*.

HITVARA,
Jan. 30th, 1911.

11. Commenting on the questions put by the Hon'ble Babu Benod Kumar Sen in the Legislative Council of East Bengal and Assam in connection with the frequency of dacoities in that province during the last three years, and the Government's reply thereto, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th January observes:—

No amount of increase in the police force will make the protection of every part of the Province possible. We do not blame the police, for it is not possible for them to protect the people every moment and at every place. The situation requires that the people should be made capable of protecting themselves by providing them with arms, for the real cause of these dacoities is that they are powerless to defend themselves.

The paper is reluctant to believe the statement made by the Government, in support of its unwillingness to allow the people to keep arms, that even those possessing arms did not use them against the culprits; and says that some member of the Council should ask a question in order to ascertain the number of men who did not utilise their arms in defending themselves from dacoits.

12. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th January says:—

Increase of dacoity in Eastern Bengal.

One of the arguments set forth by the authorities in favour of the partition of Bengal was that the distance of Eastern Bengal from Calcutta made it difficult for them to suppress unrest and dacoity in that part of the country. The partition, however, has increased instead of checking dacoity in Eastern Bengal. The Government of the new province proposes to take two steps with a view to remedying this—first to reform the police, and, second, to provide for a river police. None of these steps is likely to have the desired effect, for it is not the police which commits dacoity and dacoits shun the police. Dacoity can be suppressed through the police only if every village is provided with a police-station, a condition that is practically impossible. It is not also possible to station forces of the river police even at such long distances as 10 or 12 miles.

The only practical way in which dacoity in villages can be suppressed is to provide the villagers with fire-arms so that they may cope with armed dacoits. The Hon'ble Mr. Nathan's statement in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council to the effect that there are sufficient fire-arms in the country to enable villagers easily to repel dacoits has astonished us. Had the Government supplied statistics as to how many villages had fire-arms in them and in what numbers, it would be seen that the number of villages having fire-arms in them was very small. And at the time of dacoity it is not possible for those concerned to run to a distant village for fire-arms leaving everything at home to the mercy of the dacoits. To deal with dacoity effectively the inhabitants of every village should have at least two or three guns with power to use them when necessary. Dacoity has increased in Eastern Bengal in spite of the fact that the police force in the province has been increased. Besides this, the number of dacoits detected in 1910 was less than the numbers of previous years. Mr. Nathan has said that this was due to young men belonging to respectable classes having turned dacoits, and that steps have been taken, one of which he will not give out, for suppressing this class of dacoits. Perhaps the step which Mr. Nathan withholds from public knowledge is engagement of spies to watch the movements of students.

Government will not give arms to villagers, but expects the latter to give the police information about dacoits. But how is that possible when dacoits come disguised? Mr. Nathan has said that villagers fear to fire at dacoits, or do not care to do so, so that it is useless to give them fire-arms. This is news to us. Mr. Nathan has also said that the supply of fire-arms to villagers will increase instead of checking dacoity. But is it possible that dacoity will be committed with licensed guns? Dacoits, as a matter of fact, are never found to be in want of unlicensed guns. It is a shame that dacoits should be armed while respectable men should have nothing to defend themselves with.

13. With reference to the Calcutta beggar nuisance, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January suggests that the

The Calcutta beggars.

lepers and their families—most of these diseased persons have got families—should be removed to places outside Calcutta. In every country in the world such isolation of lepers prevails, India being the only exception in this respect. It further suggests that only those that are blind, lame and deaf, and those that are, for special reasons, unable to work for their livelihood should be allowed to beg in Calcutta, but that the rest, who are stout and strong and are able to earn their livelihood by honest labour, should be forbidden, by law, to carry on this profession, for they really regard begging as a lucrative profession.

14. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th January supports the advice of the *Pioneer* to the police that they should not

Prosecution and evidence.

prosecute those against whom they do not find strong evidence, and says that the magistrates holding preliminary inquiries should also take note of this.

15. Referring to the case in which three rich and respectable Marwaris of Cross Street were arrested by the Calcutta police for having a large quantity of brick-bats in their house at the time of the recent *Id* riots, and in which the Commissioner of Police has, after enquiry, acquitted them, the

A case connected with the Calcutta *Id* riots.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

HITVARTA,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 26th January asks why the three men have been harassed for having kept brick-bats in their house for self-defence.

BHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 20th, 1911.

16. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 28th January is of opinion that illicit sale of cocaine cannot be stopped by light punishments, as fines; the offenders should be

Cocaine in India.

heavily punished with imprisonments and a strict eye kept on the import of cocaine to India from European countries.

SAMAY,
Jan. 29th, 1911.

17. Referring to the case of a Police Sub-Inspector in the Fatehpur district having been bullied by a head-constable into paying him a bribe of Rs. 37, the *Samay* [Calcutta]

A wolf in a tiger's den.

of the 29th January remarks that, from the fact that a subordinate police officer dared to beat his superior officer and to exact a bribe from him, it may be easily inferred what kind of treatment the people of this country receive from the police.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

18. Referring to the sentences of nominal fines passed on the eighteen

The sentence on the Kabulis.

Kabulis who were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with being members of an unlawful assembly and throwing stones at a mounted police officer during the *Bakr Id* riots, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th January asks whether throwing stones at the police is such a trivial offence that a nominal fine is deemed sufficient for it. The paper leaves the question for the authorities to consider.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

19. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 28th January contains a detailed report of Savarkar's trial and the refusal of G. Patankar to give evidence.

Trial of Savarkar.

(d)—Education.

MANBHUM
Jan. 26th, 1911.

20. The *Manbhumi* [Purulia] of the 28th January says that the Purulia

The Purulia Zilla School.

Zilla School has lost the reputation which it enjoyed some 8 or 10 years ago. It does no longer achieve glorious results in the Matriculation examination. Then again the students are dissatisfied with the conduct and the teaching of certain teachers of the school. The result has been that a great number of students are taking their transfer from this school. This is indeed deplorable, the more so as the Inspector of Schools of the Chota Nagpur Division is himself present at Purulia. The authorities ought to examine the ability of the teachers of this school and make proper arrangements for its improvement.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

21. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th January says:—

Spread of primary education.

The greatest obstacle in the way of spreading primary education in the country is, according to the Government, want of funds. But Government is never in want of funds to spend on the police and on political cases. Besides this, the inspecting staff under the Education Department is being liberally strengthened, and colleges are being supplied with officers of the Imperial Education Service.

SAMAY,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

22. Even the *London Times*, says the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 27th

The Mussalman University.

January, does not approve of the scheme of a separate Mussalman University in India. The *Times* has justly said that such denominational institutions will accentuate the sectional differences which it has been the constant endeavour of British rule to obliterate. The *Samay* fully endorses that view of the *Times*. Unity and equality are the two most noble gifts which the people of India have received from their English rulers. Nothing should, therefore, be done to impede the national progress which has resulted from this unification of interests. The paper asks the promoters of this scheme to carefully consider its probable result.

23. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January is dissatisfied at the number of special scholarships for Muhammadans, a list of which it publishes in its present issue. In the Howrah district, the paper says, only one scholarship is reserved for Muhammadan students, while no such special provision has been made in the districts of 24 Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna and Murshidabad, and in Bihar, Bhagalpore and Orissa. In Calcutta there are nine scholarships for both Hindus and Mussalmans, while only two are specially reserved for the latter. In no district of Western Bengal is there any special scholarship for the upper and the lower primary examination.

Special scholarships for Muhammadan students.

In Eastern Bengal the Muhammadans form about 80 per cent. of the total population. But the special scholarships provided are not in accordance with this proportion. What is strange is this, that in some of the districts of Rajshahi, where the number of Muhammadans is the largest, no special scholarship has been provided for them. The paper draws the attention of the authorities to these omissions and anomalies.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

24. Noticing the feeling of disappointment expressed by His Honour Sir John Hewett at the condition of education in the United Provinces, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 28th January asks—"Will the officers responsible for the deplorable condition of the education of the Province be taken to task for their negligence?"

Progress of education in the United Provinces.

25. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 29th January says that, during the last annual examinations, the authorities of the Khulna Government School realised a large sum of money from the students on the plea of defraying the cost of printing the question papers. It is the general belief that the actual printing charges did not amount to such a large sum of money. The authorities were repeatedly asked by the guardians of some of the students to furnish an account of the money. But no such account is forthcoming. The paper draws the attention of Mr. P. Mukherji, the Divisional Inspector, to this matter.

SHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

The Khulna Government School.

KHULNAVASI,
Jan. 29th, 1911.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

26. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January says that the success of the Muhammadans in securing the privilege of separate representation in the Imperial and the Provincial Legislative Councils has made them demand separate representation even in the Municipal Boards. But the Municipal Board of Ghazipore have objected to this proposal of the Muhammadans. Those who wish to see the victory of ability and efficiency, the paper says, are sure to object to such proposals.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

27. Referring to the sentences of fine of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 respectively passed on two dealers in adulterated ghee, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 27th January remarks that the sale of adulterated ghee in Calcutta will not be discontinued so long as the offenders will be let off with such nominal punishments.

Punishment for selling adulterated ghee.

SAMAY,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

28. Noticing two cases of adulteration of ghee with fat which have recently been detected and in which the culprits have been fined Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 respectively, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 29th January observes that the punishment has been so trifling that it cannot correct the ghee-sellers. The offenders causing injury to the health as well as the religious susceptibilities of the public should be punished more heavily.

Adulteration of ghee.

BIR BHARAT,
Jan. 29th, 1911.

(h)—General.

29. Referring to the security of five thousand rupees asked from the *Hitavadi* of Calcutta under the new Press Act, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 20th January says

Security from the *Hitavadi*.

ALPANCH,
Jan. 20th, 1911.

that this severity has been the outcome of the unlicensed writings of the Bengali press for which all papers have now to suffer. The Bengalis cannot have rest without creating race feelings. They cannot give up the agitation against the Partition of Bengal until they give up their selfishness or until the Government, ignoring the claims of the Muhammadans, gives all the high posts to them.

ALPANCH,
Jan. 20th, 1911.

The *Alpach* [Bankipore] of the 20th January 1911, in one of its notes regarding the appointment of Diwan Narendra Nath, M. A., as Divisional Commissioner of Lahore, says that though in the Punjab it is the first occasion that a native has been appointed Divisional Commissioner no such appointment has been given to a native in Bengal since a long time, and hopes similar appointments will be made in this province also before long.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 20th, 1911.

30. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 20th January is glad to learn that the officer in charge of the Lahore Commissariat Division has, under orders from the Government, withdrawn his own order dismissing a number of old clerks under him on the ground that it was necessary to have men of all religious persuasions in his office. The Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha had given notice of a question on this subject in the Supreme Council. The writer is particularly glad that Lord Hardinge is acting up to his promise of ruling the country with perfect impartiality.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 20th, 1911.

31. Referring to a rumour that this year's revised estimates will show a surplus of five crores of rupees in the exchequer of the Government of India, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 20th January suggests that the money should be spent in providing free and compulsory primary education. It is also hoped that the tax of kerosine oil will be abolished.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

32. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January hears that there will be a surplus of revenue this year in the Imperial Treasury. How the surplus will be expended, however, the paper does not know. But it surmises that the new Education Department and the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam will each have a share of it. In its opinion, instead of granting financial aid to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam every year, the Imperial Government ought to devote the surplus revenue to sanitary improvements.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

33. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January publishes complaints against the postman and Postmaster of the Chandrakona Post Office in the Mymensingh district. Both of these men are negligent of their duties. Consequently, there is much irregularity in the delivery of letters, etc. The paper hopes that the authorities will remove these men and appoint really competent persons in their places.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

34. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January says that public men in Bengal ought to petition the Government for establishing a technical school in the country on a large scale. Such a school will, by proving the aptitude of the young men of this country in matters of manufacture and showing how commodities can be manufactured cheaply, encourage common people and capitalists to invest money in manufactures. The usefulness of such a school will lie in students being taught in it how useful articles of daily use can be produced from raw materials obtainable in the country and how such manufactures can be turned into profitable business concerns. It is hoped that Government will not be slow in taking steps in the matter.

BHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

35. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 28th January has heard various complaints against census-enumerators—one being that they enter names and castes not as told to them but as they like.

If this is true, says the paper, it will go quite against the very object of the Census; and specially when a circular of the Census Commissioner has already created an anxiety in the Hindu community, the objectionable behaviour of the enumerators will only produce evil results.

BASUMATI,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

36. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 28th January writes, as follows in the course of a long article entitled "The Government and the press":—

Self-seeking Englishmen are often found to try to create in the minds of the authorities feelings of dissatisfaction and hatred against the native press on the pretended ground of sedition. Sir John Lawrence once said:—"The great difficulties here are those between the Englishmen and the Natives. It is these which will in the long run damage, if not ruin, our power. If anything is done, or attempted to be done, to help the Natives, a general howl is raised which reverberates in England and find sympathy and support there." Although the relations between the Indians and Englishmen do not continue to be so bad and unfriendly as they were in the days of Sir John Lawrence, nor the Government of India so weak now as it was in those days, still the class of morbidly selfish Anglo-Indians is not extinct. Government should know that strong criticisms of its actions are not based on a spirit of sedition alone. They are generally the outcomes of love, attachment, friendship and sense of duty. It may be that they are often mistaken and short-sighted. But if on that ground the authorities take extreme measures at every step against every violent critic, then the freedom of the press becomes a ridiculous phantom. We have always been of opinion that Englishmen are not impatient of criticism. If now they smell sedition in every word uttered by the Indians and try to gag the press in various ways, it must be said that the climate of India has affected their national character. We are ashamed to believe that the authorities now want the press to sing only paeans of praise to them. We are of opinion that the Indian press nowadays does not preach sedition. If ever any newspaper, unwittingly or for any other reason, commits the blunder of using very strong language, its editor should be privately called and warned.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

37. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January says that, under the existing circumstances, there is no justification for the continuance of the Seditious Meetings Act.

The argument that Government ought to have such an effective means of quelling sedition always ready at hand for future use is also futile. There was no such Act prior to the unrest, still the country enjoyed peace. The law was passed immediately after the appearance of the unrest, at a single sitting of the Council. If the unrest appears again—a contingency which the paper believes will never occur—the Government will have no difficulty in enacting one or more similar laws, nay, it may then have recourse to a measure even more severe than the existing one. In short, Government was never inconvenienced in the past for want of such a measure, nor will it find any difficulty in the future to enact such a law, if the occasion so requires.

Then there is another question to consider. The powers of the police have now been considerably increased. The police, if they so wish, can now easily stop meetings and processions. What is then the necessity of keeping in force such a repressive measure as the Seditious Meetings Act to restrict the liberty of speech of the loyal population? When the continuing Act was last passed at Simla, both the Hindu and the Muhammadan members present at the meeting were opposed to it. Since then nothing has happened which can justify its further continuance.

The paper hopes that His Excellency Lord Hardinge will give ample proof of his high statesmanship in this matter. It will not be wise to hurt the feelings of the loyal subjects by maintaining a needless Act, which is sought to be justified by the most flimsy arguments. Let the people understand that the Government has no wish to needlessly interfere with their just liberty, that it had recourse to repressive legislation only when it felt a supreme necessity for it, but now that the necessity no longer exists, it has no objection to restore their liberty. A wise and experienced politician like Lord Hardinge will easily perceive the wholesome effect of such a conviction on the public mind.

BASUMATI,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

38. It is evident from what the *Englishman* has said, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 28th January, that some of the repressive measures will be repealed and that the Seditious Meetings Act will not be re-enacted.

Withdrawal of repressive measures.

We are glad to learn that the authorities are after all coming to their senses. We are always against the policy of repression, for we believe that repression simply serves to exasperate peace-loving, innocent and loyal people, and exasperation leads to unrest. We are firmly of opinion that sedition or anarchism never manifested itself amongst the people of the country as a whole. Only a few senseless boys left the A-B-C book for the preparation of bombs, and a few hot-headed and disappointed young men became restless and took to anarchism. To have passed repressive laws for punishing them was ridiculous like firing a cannon for killing a fly.

BHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

39. In appealing to His Excellency the Viceroy for the repeal of the Seditious Meetings and the Press Acts, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 28th January makes the following observations:—

Repeal of the Press and Seditious Meetings Acts.

These two Acts have stopped the channel of candid and fearless expression of public views and criticisms of the actions of the Government, and consequently, it is very difficult for the latter to ascertain the true condition and views of the people. As the result of the Press Act many newspapers have ceased to exist, many presses have died a sudden death, and the progress of press and journalistic activities in the country has been altogether stopped.

In view of the facts that the Secretary of State for India has declared the situation in India as being very hopeful and several Anglo-Indian journals also are of opinion that peace reigns supreme in the country now, that Lord Minto extended the duration of the Seditious Meetings Act not because there was an emergency for it, but because he did not consider it proper to make any change in the laws of the land at a time when a new Viceroy was coming, and that the above Act has already been withdrawn in the Bombay Presidency, the paper feels confident that His Excellency Lord Hardinge will not miss the opportunity of earning fame and the people's gratitude as well as opening the door for true knowledge of the views and feelings of his subjects by abolishing the two Acts before the coming Coronation Durbar making it thus permanently memorable.

SAMAJ,
Jan. 29th, 1911.

40. The *Samaj* [Calcutta] of the 29th January is glad at the rumour that Mr. A. C. Dutt, I.C.S., will be appointed an acting Judge in the Madras High Court. The Bengalis have acquitted themselves most creditably in every department of the administration. With Mr. Dutt's appointment the number of Indian Judges in the Madras High Court will be four out of the total number of eight Judges. An increase in the number of the Indian Judges in the other High Courts is also desirable.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 30th, 1911.

41. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes as follows under the heading "Farewell":—

"Farewell."

After serving the country to the best of its ability for seven years the *Daily Hitavadi* is bidding farewell to its country. The cause of this unexpected farewell is not lack of diligence on the part of the conductors of the paper or of support on the part of its subscribers and readers.

On the 16th of December last the *Daily Hitavadi* published an article under the heading "What can be stranger than this?" The authorities found portions of this article objectionable and ordered the printer of the *Hitavadi* to deposit Rs. 5,000. This order was, as it were, a bolt from the blue on us, for we never imagined that the article in question could be considered seditious. Our purpose in writing the article was to give a candid expression to the feelings of the public for the knowledge of the authorities. Under the circumstances, the conductors of the *Daily Hitavadi* and their friends and well-wishers have considered it advisable for the paper to retire from the field.

The function of a newspaper is a very sacred one. In the civilised world it serves the very important purpose of bringing to the knowledge of the rulers of a country the ideas and feelings, the wants and grievances of the people. This is why every civilised Government allows the press the freedom of unreservedly expressing its mind. In our country also the press stands as a glorious gift of the civilised British Government.

The *Hitavadi* also appeared in the field with the object of discharging the noble function of the press. The idea of making money through it was

never a primary motive in the minds of its conductors. When after a few years of experience in the field they found that a good vernacular daily was required in the country, they brought out the *Daily Hitavadi* at a great cost and sacrifice. Since then for seven years the *Daily Hitavadi* has spared no pains and cost to serve the country in a manner conducive to the welfare of both the rulers and the ruled.

In spite of repeated efforts we and our friends have been unable to find anything objectionable in the article taken exception to by the authorities. Besides making an effort to discharge the principal function of a newspaper it contains nothing, in our opinion, which can prove injurious to the Government or the people. The readers of the *Hitavadi* and the authorities surely knew that this paper is always opposed to revolutionary principles. It has, however, never been remiss in its efforts to plainly speak out the minds of the people for the knowledge of the authorities. We do not aver that in this work we have never committed any mistake or blunder. But it is as much possible for the authorities as for us to commit a mistake. We often find that what is considered unjust and improper by one ruler is not considered so by another. In the present instance we have not, in spite of repeated efforts, been able to find out our mistake. Consequently, we do not think that we ought to make the deposit of money according to the order of the authorities.

Everybody knows that in the West newspapers write much more serious things than the article in question published in the *Daily Hitavadi*. Even in this country Anglo-Indian newspapers indulge in much more violent criticisms of the Government than what is contained in the said article.

We are fully cognisant of the loss that the discontinuance of the publication of the *Daily Hitavadi* will entail not merely on ourselves, but on the large number of men to whom it was giving food and, from the moral point of view, to its readers. It is, therefore, with a heavy heart that we bid farewell to them. We cannot do otherwise if we have to maintain our self-respect and at the same time honour the order of the authorities. The law prevents us from saying publicly what we have got to say about the article. We submitted our representation to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, but to no effect.

We are firmly convinced that, if knowing ourselves to be innocent, we submit to the penalty and continue publication of the paper we shall not be able to conduct it with honesty and shall be guilty of setting a bad example to other newspapers. Why should the *Daily Hitavadi* live if it cannot honestly serve those for whom it was born? It, therefore, bids farewell to its well-wishers, a farewell for good unless the authorities should think fit to retract their order. After a career of seven years it goes to live in the bosom of him who gave birth to it, the late Kaliprasanna Kavyavisharad.

42. A correspondent of the *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 1st February says that if the practice of having local vernacular newspapers translated for the use of District Officers can be introduced a great service may be done to villages. The work may be cheaply managed through the Education Department.

Translation of vernacular newspapers in the mufassal.

BANKURA DARPAN,
Feb. 1st, 1911.

III.—LEGISLATION.

43. The *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 20th January, while approving of the first resolution, viz., that about levying of a tax on foreign sugar for the protection of the country-made article proposed to be moved at the next Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Pandit Mandan Mohan Malaviya, disagrees with his second resolution, viz., the modification in the Reform Scheme regulations as regards the right of election of the Muhammadans in the Municipalities and the District Boards. The paper fears that no unity between the Hindus and Muhammadans, talked so much of recently, is possible under the circumstances.

The resolutions to be moved by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

ALPANCH,
Jan. 20th, 1911.

HYDERABAD,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

44. In giving his support to the resolution to be moved in the Imperial Council by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya regarding the levying of a duty on foreign sugar, the *Hindustan* [Calcutta] of the 26th

January points out the difficulties in the way of the people of this country in developing the cultivation and manufacture of sugar and in entering into competition with the importers of foreign sugar and also the insignificant efforts of the Government in educating the people in the improved methods of manufacture, etc., in contrast with those of the Governments of other agricultural countries. The paper refutes in this connection the arguments of the *Statesman* that the protective duty would benefit a few at the cost of many by quoting Mr. Gokhale who in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Guy Fleetwood Wilson distinctly told him that the majority of the population could not afford to purchase sugar, and there were many who had never tasted that luxury and regrets that there were men like Mr. Srinath Dutt in this country who held similar opinion as the above Anglo-Indian journal. A duty on foreign sugar, the paper adds, would not only stimulate indigenous manufacture but help to increase its cultivation as well. It would ask the free traders to explain the policy of John Company which levied a heavy duty on Indian silk cloth and thereby practically stopped the import of that article into England in the last century. Did not the English consumers suffer then? But the result has been good, for England. So a duty on sugar would ultimately benefit the "dumb millions" of India, too.

No doubt the development of sugar industry without an expenditure of a large amount of capital and labour is not easy, but if the Government spends the amount raised from the duty on imported sugar in reviving the indigenous industry great improvement may result.

SIR BHARAT,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

45. In the course of an article under the heading noted in the margin the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 29th January has the following remarks:—

Duty on sugar.

It is the duty of a Government to protect the industries of its people from foreign competition no less than is its duty to protect the life and property of its subject from foreign invasions. Every Government has done in the past, and is still doing, this duty. There was a time when even the British Government, which to-day is anxious to see free trade established in the whole world, adopted the protective policy in order to foster and develop the indigenous industries, and with this object in view not only mercilessly taxed the textile commodity imported from India, but also dissuaded the people from purchasing Indian cloth, in a way which are simply astonishing.

To adopt free trade in a country like India, the industries of which are in a very depressed condition, is like killing the dead. It is the paramount duty of the Government to raise India from the industrial deterioration. Of course, the imposition of duties on each and all foreign goods can not be expected from the Government, although the circumstances of India demand this, as it will affect the English traders too; but it should not fail to tax the goods imported by traders other than the English, for which it can not be blamed of being partial as the same is being done by other Governments.

In defending the proposed resolution to be moved in the Imperial Council for levying tax on foreign sugar the paper criticizes the *Statesman* and other Anglo-Indian journals which oppose the above proposal not for the benefit of the poor population of India as they pretend, but in fact to support the trade of foreign sugar, for otherwise why they do not raise their voice against the tax on salt and Indian-made cloths which is really a hardship to the masses.

The paper further says that the imposition of a tax (though very trifling) on foreign sugar by Lord Curzon has already proved its utility; and asks the Government to increase that tax to be effective and thus encourage the home sugar industry.

MUHAMMAD,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

46. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January is surprised that the Anglo-Indian newspapers do not feel ashamed to raise the question of Free Trade, when proposals are being made to impose a duty on foreign sugar. In the eighteenth century, India was a great industrial country. Its industrial products filled the markets

Duty on foreign sugar.

of Eur
to pro
Indian
Trade
establi
did no
on cot
a sing

In
depend
people
Indian
ought
with i
charg
Gover
burden
luxury
has
taxati

F
ment
found
been

solely
ment
of the
prote
for th
bulk
meas
offici

The
import
sugar

the p
the I
to ha
The
free
ing h
the I
not c
India
ment
on fo
India
coun
is no

ing
be i
that

Pan
lution

of Europe and Asia. But the English were then actuated by so strong a desire to protect their own industries that they did not hesitate for a moment to kill Indian industries by every means in their power. They then trampled Free Trade under foot. Then again, when the Indians, in imitation of the English, established cotton mills and textile factories in India, the British Government did not hesitate, at the instigation of the British weavers, to impose a duty on cotton goods manufactured in India. Not one British politician then spoke a single word about Free Trade.

India is an agricultural country: 85 per cent of its population depend directly and indirectly on agriculture. To protect the Indian people, it is, therefore, the imperative duty of the Government to protect Indian agriculture and the Indian peasantry. To this end the Government ought to do these two things: (1) to reduce the incidence of taxation. What with its Debt, which now amounts to about 300 crores of rupees, the Home charges, and various other items of expenditure just and unjust, the Indian Government has been compelled to increase the incidence of taxation. The burden, however, at the last resort falls on the peasantry. Then, again, western luxury is draining the wealth of the country. Under these circumstances, it has become extremely necessary that the Government should reduce the taxation of the over-burdened peasantry.

But it may be argued that any reduction in taxes means loss of Government revenue. To make up for this loss new sources of income ought to be found out. The proposal for the imposition of a duty on foreign sugar has been made with this object in view.

That the Indian sugar industry cannot compete with foreign sugar is due solely to the fact that the Indian peasantry do not get any aid and encouragement from the Government in this respect. *Goor* and sugar industry is one of the main supports of the Indian peasantry. Government should, therefore, protect it by imposing a duty on foreign sugar and then granting liberal aid for the encouragement of the Indian industry. The Musalmans, who form the bulk of the agricultural population of India, will be greatly benefited by this measure. The paper requests the Government and the official and the non-official members of the Imperial Council to carefully consider this matter.

47. Referring to the proposal made by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya in the Supreme Legislative Council to the effect that an import duty should be levied on all foreign sugar with a view to resuscitating the Indian sugar industry, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 28th January says:—

The *Statesman* has raised a cry against this proposal on the ground that the proposed duty will, by raising the price of sugar, fall as a heavy burden on the Indians themselves. This is strange, for the *Statesman* has never been known to have spoken against the duty on salt or the excise duty on cotton goods. The Anglo-Indian takes the plea of free trade. But where was his love for free trade when England boycotted Indian cotton goods with a view to improving her own weaving industry? Besides this, the foreign sugar against which the Indian sugar is unable to stand in competition is bounty-fed and thus does not come within the sphere of free trade. The countries from which India takes sugar are not free-traders. Under the circumstances, the Government of India will not be doing anything improper if it imposes an import duty on foreign sugar. The duty may for some time fall a little heavily on the Indian consumers, but after all their money will remain in the country. A vast country like India where every necessity of life may be abundantly produced is not a proper field for free trade.

48. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 29th January is glad that the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya will move a resolution in the Supreme Legislative Council for imposing an import duty on sugar. Without the imposition of such a duty it will be impossible to resuscitate the sugar industry of the country. It is hoped that the resolution will be accepted by the Council.

49. There is nothing to wonder at in the fact, writes the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January, that the Musalman Members of the Supreme Legislative Council opposed the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan

BASUMATI,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

JAGARAN,
Jan. 29th, 1911.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

Pandit M. M. Malavya's Resolution on the Council Regulations.

Malavya's Resolution regarding revision of the regulations for election of members to the Indian Legislative Councils. What is really strange in the affair is that no Hindu member of the Council with the exception of Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu supported the Resolution. Even Mr. Gokhale is said to have requested the Pandit to withdraw the Resolution. His reason for this request we find ourselves unable to guess.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HITVARTA,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

50. A student contributor signing himself "G. S.," in continuing his article on the subject noted in the margin, writes as follows to the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th

Our Native States.

January:—

The policy of forming alliances commenced by Hastings continued up to 1856 by which year Punjab, Satara, Tanjore, Jhansi and Oudh were annexed to the Company's dominions. The policy having become intolerable resulted in the Mutiny of 1857 in which the subjects of the dispossessed chiefs made an effort to replace their rulers on the thrones which they had lost. The writer cannot help calling the so-called "rebels" as loyal subjects. The Government of the country now shifted from the shoulders of the Banias (shop-keepers) on to those of the Sovereign.

The most important policy of the John Company was to adopt every means to reduce and weaken the army of the Native Princes whom it feared in spite of the superior skill and strength of its own army. Ever since the time of Lord Wellesley the Company sided with one or the other of the two contending parties among the Native Chiefs with the result that not only the successful but the other party as well suffered at the hands of the Company which induced them to keep a portion of its army in their own territories for their own protection but except Ranjit Singh "the Lion of the Panjab," no other Prince understood the policy of the English so blind-folded were they at the time.

The writer does not understand why the subsidiary forces are still retained in those States at the cost of enormous sums which could otherwise be utilised in the moral and material development of the subjects of such States.

The British Government has the right to send its troops at any time to any Native State and the place occupied by them is for the time being considered as British territory, while the troops not being amenable to the laws of the States can commit all sorts of excesses with impunity.

The Princes have not only to supply rations to the troops stationed in the country, but, it is curious, are responsible for their health although they have no control over them.

When the British Government has the power to send its troops to a Native State whenever necessary, the maintenance of the subsidiary troops is inexplicable.

Besides all this the Princes cannot maintain an army beyond a fixed scale nor can they build new forts or keep the old ones in repairs. They cannot start a factory for making arms also.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ALPANCH,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

51. Referring to the deputation with an address of welcome sent to His Excellency Lord Hardinge under the Presidentship of Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 20th January says that in the guise of an address of welcome it was a petition to His Excellency praying for the modification of the regulations under the Reform Scheme. But His Excellency's reply was in the negative. The paper adds that if it were in the hands of Mr. Banerjee the Indian Muhammadans would surely have been thrown into the Bay of Bengal.

52. Referring to the resolution carried at the motion of Babu Ambica Charan Mondal at the National Congress that the Government of India and the Secretary of State should be approached with a request that the partition of Bengal may be modified in such a way as will place all the Bengali-speaking people under one and the same Government, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 20th January prays that the matter may be settled soon and the Urdu-speaking portions of the provinces separated from that inhabited by these bare-headed people.

ALPANCH,
Jan. 20th, 1911.

53. The object of the Government, says the *Mandhum* [Purulia] of the 24th January, will not be accomplished if it subsidises only a single newspaper. It should give financial support to the leading newspapers of every district. It is want which makes these papers publish worthless articles and indulge in defamation and slander. But when Government aid will improve their condition, they will devote themselves heart and soul to the work of making the people peaceful and moral.

MANDHUM,
Jan. 24th, 1911.

54. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 25th January makes certain suggestions with reference to the State-aid to be given to Rai Bahadur Narendra Nath Sen for publishing a Bengali newspaper. This aid to a particular individual, the paper says, may awaken jealousy in the minds of the proprietors of other Bengali newspapers. If, instead of doing that, the Government had formulated certain rules for the guidance of newspapers and subsidised those papers only which were willing to conform to those rules, then there would have been nothing to object to it. The Government might also have issued from its own press a gazette like the *Calcutta Gazette* and engaged the literary services of eminent Bengali writers for the same by paying suitable remuneration for their contributions. Then again if it is the object of the Government to know the real state of things in Bengal, that object cannot be accomplished by its having a single newspaper in Calcutta. In that case, it should have an impartial paper in every district of Bengal, which would deal exclusively with the matters of its own district. Then, there should be a central newspaper in Calcutta which would contain summaries of news from the district papers. The paper hopes that Government will give special consideration to its suggestions.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Jan. 25th, 1911.

55. The *Hindu Patriot*, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th January, says that Government will subsidise the *Sulabh Samachar* with a view to counteracting the poisonous effect of the writings of some vernacular newspapers. We do not admit that there are at present any vernacular newspapers in the country which preach sedition or poison the minds of people against the Government in any other way. There was a time when one or two newspapers actually preached sedition, but they have been suppressed. The editors of existing newspapers know that it is a sin, injurious to the interests of the country, to encourage disloyalty and evil doings, and the severity of existing laws often prevents them from making even just criticisms of the Government's actions.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

If anybody is disposed to disloyalty he will never read the subsidised *Sulabh Samachar*.

No one will set any value on the writings of the paper thinking that, being subsidised, it cannot be independent. It will, consequently, have no influence on the public mind.

There is no possibility of the paper reaching all students unless guardians are compelled to subscribe to it or Government supplies it free, both of which courses would be unjust. There is Mr. N. N. Ghosh's *England's Work in India*, a text-book, to teach students what good England has done to India.

Subsidising a newspaper by Government means an injustice to tax-payers and distrust of other newspapers.

If ever the public is mistaken as regards the purpose of the Government in any matter, the mistake may be rectified by the Government's giving out its real purpose. If this course does not succeed, a subsidised newspaper will be equally of no use.

Most of even the Anglo-Indian newspapers are protesting against the Government's purpose of subsidising the *Sulabh Samachar*. Under the circumstances the authorities ought to give up the purpose. Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur also ought not to edit a subsidised newspaper.

HITVARTA,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

56. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th January regrets that the Government is really resolved to support the *Nava Sulabh Samachar* by purchasing 25,000 copies of that paper.

If this is not an instance of squandering the public money, the paper does not know what is. Funds are wanting, on one hand, for necessary measures in connection with sanitation and education, while on the other hand, Rs. 62,500 will be given every year to a newspaper and with no good results, for the Government can only supply the paper to students but it cannot make them read it. And even if they read it the result will be quite the opposite, for after reading this paper they will like to read those papers that always criticise the Government measures unfavourably.

The paper says that similar was the result of prescribing *The Citizen of India* in schools. The author of the book has sung the praises of the Government even beyond the pale of possibility; and this led the students to read other books (to see the other side of the picture).

The paper requests His Honour Sir Edward Baker to fully consider this matter once more.

SHIKSHA,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

57. Noticing the proposed starting of the *Sulabh Samachar* by the help of the Government, the *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 26th January is of opinion that there is a great need of such a paper to be issued in Hindi, for the number of Hindi readers being much larger than that of Bengali readers, the views of the Government should be promulgated first among them.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Jan. 30th, 1911.

58. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th January has nothing to complain against the proposed starting of *Sulabh Samachar* supported by the Government if the paper is meant only to preach loyalty, and will not indulge in writing on religious topics.

If the Government's object, says the paper, is to help journals on being assured of their loyalty many papers in this country deserve such help.

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

59. We should rather be glad than sorry, says the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th January, at the appearance of the newspaper. Preaching of loyalty can, of course, do nothing but good. But the paper would like to know whether any social or religious questions would be discussed in the columns of the new weekly. If it does contain such matters will it redound to the glory of British administration, if the Government, which maintains an attitude of strict neutrality in religious questions, subsidises the paper? Does the Government really believe that there is no loyalty in the land? If things have really come to such a pass will it be possible to produce loyalty in the public mind by spending Government money? If State aid is given to newspapers on the test of loyalty, then the majority of the newspapers in this country are entitled to such aid.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 30th, 1911.

60. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th January says that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam also is trying to have a subsidised newspaper for itself. Negotiations are, it is rumoured, going on with those who will conduct the paper. After all that has been said on the question in connection with the Bengal Government's subsidising the *Sulabh Samachar* it is needless to say anything further.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

61. In the conclusion of a long article on the prospects of good feelings being established between Hindus and Musalmans, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th January says:—

It is on the question of securing posts in the public service that educated Musalmans are harbouring ill-feeling against Hindus. We think that it will be a glorious thing if good feelings can be established between Hindus and Musalmans even by the former giving up all posts in the public service

in favour of the latter. There is no sacrifice which should not be made for the sake of a Hindu-Musalman entente.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

62. In the opinion of a correspondent, named Basir Ahmed, Bogra, of the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January, the chief obstacles in the way of the union of the Hindus and the Muhammadans are the *Korbani* of kine and the worship of images. The two communities must either tolerate the religious observances of each other, or there must be some arrangements for the performance of the *Korbani* or the worship of images in private places. But the best course would be for the Muhammadans to eschew the *Korbani*, and for the Hindus to give up image-worship altogether, for the welfare of the country and the people.

On the *Korbani*, the editor in a short note remarks that it cannot be exchanged for any object in this world.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

63. In reply to an article published in the *Hitavadi* the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January says that it is not true that the Muhammadans had so long been deprived of their legitimate rights solely on account of their want of education. For, those amongst them that had received high education were also turned out of offices and law-courts by the persecutions of the Hindus. The Hindus and the Musalmans have equal rights in the District and the Local Boards. Why is it then that the roads in the Hindu localities receive all the attention of these bodies, while the Musalman localities are utterly neglected? Why is it also that the Hindu teachers receive more than their share of the grants-in-aid, while the Musalman teachers, with a very few exceptions, go utterly unrewarded? The Musalmans do not want to have a single pice more than what is their legitimate share. They demand what has accrued due to them during the last one hundred and fifty years. If the Hindus do not grudge the Musalmans their just share, the two communities will unite, and the result will be the welfare of the much-honoured and much-beloved motherland. Otherwise, brothers will part and the country will go to ruin. If the Hindus cannot renounce their selfishness, let them not utter any more the sacred name of the motherland.

64. Referring to the recent meeting of the Moslem League at Nagpur, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 28th January says:—

BASUMATI,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

"The Moslem League's importance." The Congress had this year considerably amended its Resolution against separate representation with a view to pleasing the Musalmans. But the Moslem League has announced that the Musalmans are not prepared to surrender an inch of ground to the Hindus. The President of the Reception Committee of the League at Nagpur plainly said that there should be complete separation between Hindus and Musalmans in civic matters, and that everywhere whether in a public office or in a District or Local Board or in even a school, Hindus and Musalmans must enter by separate doors. Mr. Nabiulla, the President of the meeting, said that there could be no peace in India so long as enlarged representation would not be given to Musalmans in every public body down to the Municipal Committee. He, moreover, said that had not Lord Minto provided for special representation for Musalmans in the Legislative Councils hot-headed Musalman youths would surely have gone beyond all control and tried to bring about a revolution. We would have been much obliged to the President if he had enlightened us as to where Musalman youths had made a conspiracy for bringing about a revolution. How have the Musalmans, who were so long afraid of taking any part in political agitations, even come by the idea of bringing about a revolution?

65. The *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 27th January asks the Government not to give excessive indulgence to Muhammadans who, being encouraged by the grant of separate electorate to them for returning members to Legislative Councils, are now demanding the same privilege in municipal elections also.

MARWARI,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

66. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th January says that being totally blinded by worldly selfishness the people of Europe are becoming every day less and less God-fearing

HITVARTA,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

Bloodshed in Europe.

and sanguinary actions among them more and more frequent. Notwithstanding liberty and democracy enjoyed by Europe great differences, amounting to active antagonism, there exists between the rich and the poor, the Government and the people, the male sex and the fair sex.

The only way of getting out of these difficulties is, as it appears to the paper, to classify the people into four castes as was done by the Rishis of ancient India. Europe in its effort to do away with caste distinctions has disordered the Society and made it an abode of unrest.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 26th, 1911.

67. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th January says that Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Member of the Board of Revenue, who is going out on leave, is one of the best and

ablest civilians in the country. The public is sorry that he has not been made a member of the Executive Council. And possibly it is for this reason that he is going out on leave.

DARUS SALTANAT,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

68. The *Darus Saltanat* [Calcutta] of the 27th January under the marginally noted heading says that the religious leaders of the Muhammadans are responsible for the present backward condition of their co-religion-

ists. These leaders not only interfere in religious matters, but take part in all worldly matters as well. As they are very bigotted they become a source of hindrance to the material progress of the people. In Europe, too, there was a time when the religious leaders had a stronger hold upon the people in general than the bigotted Maulvis and Brahmins have now here. Europe did not make any progress until religion was separated from secular affairs. The paper therefore concludes that unless religious freedom is not given to a people they cannot make any progress. The paper wants that the religious leaders should give up their narrow-mindedness and try to make the Muhammadans good citizens of the world; for even now there are many religious leaders who do not look upon western education with favour. It appears that these leaders in order to profit themselves by the ignorance of the people want to keep them in the same darkness from which, some sixty years back, they were not allowed to come out by the religious leaders of the time. Had these leaders set good example to the people we would not have seen them in the present backward condition.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

Reduction of age-limit for the Civil Service examination.

69. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January endorses the view taken by the conference of Headmasters in England that the reduction of the age-limit for the Civil Service examination will induce students to try for this examination immediately after leaving school. Those who come to India as Judges and Magistrates, the paper says, ought to have received college education. It is, therefore, not proper to reduce the age-limit. For, this will only further increase the irregularities of which the members of the Judicial and the Executive Departments are found guilty.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 29th, 1911.

70. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January says that Indian students are looked upon with suspicion in England, and that, consequently, they are always shadowed

by detectives. It is the belief of many Englishmen that every Indian student is either a seditionist or an anarchist. Such a position is really extremely painful and insulting. This treatment is harassing to those that are innocent. The paper draws the attention of the authorities in England to this matter.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 27th, 1911.

Fire-works at the Allahabad Exhibition.

71. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January is surprised that the authorities of the Allahabad Exhibition should send orders to Mr. Brock in London for displaying fire-works on the occasion of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge to the Allahabad Exhibition. Was there no one in this country who could manufacture these things? Or, are fire-works made by black people bad?

BHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

72. In an article contributed to the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 28th January, Munshi Devi Prasad, of Jodhpur, a well-known historian of the Muhammadan period, says that in consideration of the humane religious beliefs of his Hindu and Jain subjects and of public good in general Emperor Akbar had diminished the slaughter of animals in his dominions to a great

Slaughter of animals to be forbidden on certain days.

extent
etc.,
contin
days.

T
civiliz
mercy
Majes
30 da
be gla

1
2
days)

(two

of th
clerg
the s

coro

I

"T
not
pre
Cun

nea
tha
hav
und
sel
for
hae

con
spe
at
be
ho

ho

sid
ne
Cu
Bu
m

w
th
an
de

E
e
g
F
b

extent. Days were fixed by him on which no slaughter of animals or hunting, etc., was permitted. His worthy son and successor Jehangir not only continued that humane policy, but also made considerable additions to such days.

The writer then says that the present Government, which is much more civilized and just than that of the Moghuls, should adopt that policy and show mercy to the dumb and helpless creatures of God in commemoration of His Majesty's ensuing Coronation. He asks for a stoppage of slaughter of animals 30 days in a year of which eight are, he says, most important and will be gladly approved of even by the people of England. They are:—

1. The coronation day of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.
2. The birth and parting days of His late Majesty Edward VII (two days).
3. The birthday of Queen Alexandra.
4. The birth and coronation days of His Majesty George V (two days).
5. The birthday of Her Majesty Queen Mary.
6. The birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The remaining 22 days he proposes to be selected from the sacred days of the different religions of this country. He hopes that the Christian clergy will also favour this proposal, for the teaching of Lord Jesus are full of the sentiments of mercy.

The writer had made this proposal, he says, also at the time of the coronation of His late Majesty Edward VII, but it remained unheeded.

73. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th January strongly criticises

Lord Curzon and the East.

Lord Curzon's rectorial address at Glasgow, especially the passages with reference to India.

"The truer wisdom," His Lordship says, "while pursuing liberal policy is not to encourage false expectations of self-government, which cannot at present be realised." This clearly shows how great a friend of India Lord Curzon is. By referring to the countries between India and the Mediterranean, Lord Curzon really hints at Persia and Turkey. It cannot be denied that the representative forms of Government established in Persia and Turkey have given an impetus to the desire of the Indians to obtain self-government under the sovereignty of British rule. But the Indians had prayed for colonial self-government long before Persia or Turkey even dreamt of the representative form of government. This is the legitimate right of the British subjects; it has nothing to do with Persia or Turkey. By speaking of these countries in connection with this legitimate right of the Indian subjects, Lord Curzon has spewed only the poison of his crooked policy. He has given out his opinion at a time when sympathetic and cordial relations are being slowly established between the rulers and the ruled, and when Lord Hardinge has held out hopes to the Indian people of the fulfilment of their legitimate aspirations.

His Lordship draws the conclusion that "unless there is a violent revolution, East and West would be much more independent of each other in the near future than they had been in the past." It is needless to say that Lord Curzon has said this with reference to the rise and establishment of the Buddhist powers on the one hand, and the beginning of the rise of the Musalman powers on the other. To interfere, under the present circumstances, with the Buddhist powers is not an easy task for the European nations; but the region where the Musalman power wields influence is close to Europe, and in many parts of that region the European nations have still a great degree of influence.

74. Referring to the Hindu temple, supposed to have been built by Emperor Jehangir, which Maulvi Mustafa Ahmad, Deputy Collector, is trying to save from ruin, the

A temple built by Jehangir.

Basumati [Calcutta] of the 28th January says that the temple is a standing evidence of the good-feeling of Musalman Emperors towards Hindus. It gives a lie to the idea, formed through ignorance or selfishness, that the dispute between Hindus and Musalmans is an old and perpetual one. It is hoped that Government's efforts should be directed towards the preservation of such ancient monuments.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

BASUMATI,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 28th, 1911.

75. Referring to Babu Jogindranath Samaddar's representation to the Government of Bengal praying for the preservation of the relics of Muhammadpur, which was once the capital of Raja Sitanath Roy, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th January says that since Lord Curzon's time the attention of the Government has been directed to the preservation of ancient monuments of historical importance. In this respect the preservation of Muhammadpur is certainly one of the duties of the Government. It is hoped that Government will favourably consider Babu Jogindranath's representation and take prompt action in this matter.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Jan. 29th, 1911.

76. Referring to the recent bomb incident at Ahmedabad, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th January strongly condemns this nefarious act, which, by taking place at a time when His Excellency the Viceroy is trying to restore peace in the country, has alarmed the public mind. There is no doubt that the author of this act was a wicked and reckless anarchist. It is perhaps the object of these mischief-makers to keep alive unrest in the land and thereby to prevent the growth of cordial relations between the rulers and the ruled. The paper, however, hopes that the Government will not be deterred by these wicked acts from pursuing the beneficial policy which it has inaugurated.

SAMAJ,
Jan. 29th, 1911.

77. Referring to the loss of temper displayed by the Advocate-General while arguing the Dumraon Case, the *Samaj* [Calcutta] of the 29th January says that this was not the first instance when the Advocate-General behaved so improperly in court. It is really to be regretted that the Advocates of the High Court, who should furnish examples of dignified conduct to their brother lawyers in the other courts, should so far forget their own dignity and position.

JASOHAR,
Jan. 21st, 1911.

78. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 21st January is glad to learn that the Viceroy has abolished the practice of strictly guarding rail-roads while high officials are on them. His Excellency has understood that the situation in India is not really alarming, and that mutual trust is necessary between the Government and the people for establishing peace in the country.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 21st, 1911.

79. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 21st January complains that the Uriya text-books prescribed for the Upper Primary and Middle Scholarship examinations, far from being available for purchase by the pupils, do not appear to be in the press even, and that this causes great trouble to the pupils, and requests the Education Department to see to the matter without delay. The writer observes that it has not been good to have issued orders for the use of new text-books before they were printed and became available for sale.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 21st, 1911.

80. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 21st January is sorry to find that no attention has been paid to its repeated complaints regarding the bad condition of the roads under the Cuttack District Board. After giving some examples of bad bridges, of breaches not yet filled up, and of roads overhung with branches of trees, the writer observes that there is no method in the work of the Cuttack District Board, that there is no one to see which work is done by which person, and that it is discreditable to that District Board not to keep the roads, etc., in good condition.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 21st, 1911.

81. Referring to the resolution reviewing the reports on the working of the municipalities in Bengal (except Calcutta) during the year 1909-10, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 21st January thanks His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the control which His Honour exercises over the interference of Government officers with municipal affairs, and hopes that the rate-payers and the Commissioners will try to do their duties better in future and thereby show their fitness to get a larger share in local self government, the importance of which cannot be over-rated.

82. The *Samvadavahika* [Balasore] of the 19th January complains that the tax-collectors in the Balasore Municipality do not serve the tax bills upon the taxpayers in time, and that on this account the taxpayers are sometimes required to pay the municipal rates for two quarters at one time, and that this is a source of trouble to the ratepayers. It also happens that the Balasore Municipality keeps distrained properties of the defaulting ratepayers for months together in contravention of the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act. The writer brings the matter to the notice of the Chairman of the Balasore Municipality and requests him to save the ratepayers from trouble.

SAMVADVAHKA,
19th Jan., 1911.

83. The *Samvadavahika* [Balasore] of the 19th January states that on account of the land-sale notifications under Act X of 1859 not being published in newspapers, the attached properties oftener fetch a lesser price than they would if they had been advertised in newspapers. This entails great loss to the judgment-debtors concerned. The writer invites the attention of the authorities to this matter, and hopes that they will order the publication of land-sale notifications under Act X of 1859 in the newspapers and thereby save the poor judgment-debtors from the loss they are suffering.

SAMVADVAHKA,
19th January.

84. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 21st January invites the attention of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company to the fact that the instruction regarding the penalty of Rs. 50 for improper use of the alarm chain attached to every railway carriage is not written in Uriya, while the same is written in other languages. This may cause inconvenience to Uriya passengers, whose number is large in the Bengal-Nagpur Railway lines, which extend over about 2,000 miles in Uriya-speaking tracts. The writer requests that this instruction may be written in the Uriya language in its proper place.

GAJATBASINI
Jan. 21st, 1911.

85. A correspondent of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 21st January, after writing a good deal on the quarrel between the Uriyas and the Bengalis domiciled in Orissa, states that the real cause of this quarrel is to be found in the distribution of Government appointments and other Government patronage, and suggests that if Government would intervene and distribute Government appointments, Government scholarships, and other Government patronage to the Uriyas and the Bengalis domiciled in Orissa according to the proportion which the two communities bear to each other in respect of population, then all quarrel would cease.

GAJATBASINI,
Jan. 21st, 1911.

86. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 21st January fully agrees with its contemporary of the *Hitabadi* of Calcutta in the latter's hope that Her Majesty Queen-Empress Mary may use at the ensuing Coronation Durbar at Delhi a dress prepared from materials of purely Indian manufacture, just as Her Majesty has ordered that Her Majesty's gown, etc., to be used at the coming Coronation ceremonies in England will be made from materials of purely British manufacture.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 21st, 1911.

87. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 21st January proposes that, in order to prevent the clandestine sale of *madat*, the Board of Revenue should make such a rule as will provide that the house in which two or three persons will be found to smoke *madat* together will be regarded as a *madat* shop, and that the owner of that house will be regarded as the keeper of that shop and will consequently be punished. The writer observes that unless such a rule be made, the clandestine sale of *madat* cannot be prevented by any other means, and requests the Government to consider the matter.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 21st, 1911.

88. A correspondent of the *Sambalpur Hitaisini* [Bamra] of the 21st January suggests that the money belonging to the Sambalpur Edward Memorial Fund may be utilized in establishing a Higher English School at Bargarh in that district, and earnestly requests the members of the Sambalpur Memorial Committee for the purpose.

SAMBALPUR
HITAI SHINI,
Jan. 21st, 1911.

BIDHU BHUSHAN MUKHERJI,

Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;
The 4th February, 1911.

B. S. Press—4-2-1911—570X—122—S. W.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 4th February 1911.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Department	51	(g)— <i>Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation—</i>	
Additions and alterations to the list of newspapers	ib.	Nil.	
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.			
Nil.			
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.			
(a)— <i>Police—</i>			
(b)— <i>Working of the Courts—</i>			
Prolongation of political trials	53	(h)— <i>General—</i>	
Dacoits political and ordinary	ib.	The Calcutta Madrasa	55
The case of Abdul Sheikh	ib.	Executive Council for United Provinces	ib.
		Council elections	ib.
		Separate representation of Muhammadans on the Legislative Councils	ib.
		Muhammadan representation in the Supreme Legislative Council	ib.
		Council regulations	ib.
		Religious endowments	56
		Alleged deterioration of the law officers of Government	ib.
		Monster political prosecutions	57
		Exclusion of Indians from the higher public services	ib.
		Depressed classes	ib.
		The Government subsidized paper	ib.
		The <i>Frontier Advocate</i> and the <i>Afghan</i>	ib.
		Scientific Department of the Indian Tea Association	58
(c)— <i>Jails—</i>			
Nil.			
(d)— <i>Education—</i>			
Female education	53	III.—LEGISLATION.	
The Provincial Services	ib.	Raiyats in Eastern Bengal	58
The Beharees and the Provincial Educational Service	54	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Nil.			
(e)— <i>Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</i>			
Important admission regarding road-cess	54	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
The water-supply	ib.	Nil.	
The Lansdowne Market	ib.	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
The Asansol Municipality	ib.	Sir Henry Cotton's speech	58
		Bepin Chandra Pal's lecture at the Caxton Hall	ib.
		Makarram holidays	ib.
		Plague in Burma	ib.
		The Houndsditch affray	59
(f)— <i>Questions affecting the land—</i>			
Nil.			

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT PART II

NATIVE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN MALAYA

FOR THE

Year ending Saturday 31st February 1951

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. The Native-Owned Enterprises in Malaya	2
3. The Government's Policy	3
4. The Development of the Native-Owned Enterprises	4
5. The Role of the Government	5
6. The Role of the Private Sector	6
7. The Role of the Community	7
8. The Role of the Individual	8
9. The Role of the State	9
10. The Role of the Nation	10
11. The Role of the World	11
12. The Role of the Universe	12
13. The Role of the Cosmos	13
14. The Role of the Galaxy	14
15. The Role of the Universe	15
16. The Role of the Cosmos	16
17. The Role of the Galaxy	17
18. The Role of the Universe	18
19. The Role of the Cosmos	19
20. The Role of the Galaxy	20
21. The Role of the Universe	21
22. The Role of the Cosmos	22
23. The Role of the Galaxy	23
24. The Role of the Universe	24
25. The Role of the Cosmos	25
26. The Role of the Galaxy	26
27. The Role of the Universe	27
28. The Role of the Cosmos	28
29. The Role of the Galaxy	29
30. The Role of the Universe	30
31. The Role of the Cosmos	31
32. The Role of the Galaxy	32
33. The Role of the Universe	33
34. The Role of the Cosmos	34
35. The Role of the Galaxy	35
36. The Role of the Universe	36
37. The Role of the Cosmos	37
38. The Role of the Galaxy	38
39. The Role of the Universe	39
40. The Role of the Cosmos	40
41. The Role of the Galaxy	41
42. The Role of the Universe	42
43. The Role of the Cosmos	43
44. The Role of the Galaxy	44
45. The Role of the Universe	45
46. The Role of the Cosmos	46
47. The Role of the Galaxy	47
48. The Role of the Universe	48
49. The Role of the Cosmos	49
50. The Role of the Galaxy	50
51. The Role of the Universe	51
52. The Role of the Cosmos	52
53. The Role of the Galaxy	53
54. The Role of the Universe	54
55. The Role of the Cosmos	55
56. The Role of the Galaxy	56
57. The Role of the Universe	57
58. The Role of the Cosmos	58
59. The Role of the Galaxy	59
60. The Role of the Universe	60
61. The Role of the Cosmos	61
62. The Role of the Galaxy	62
63. The Role of the Universe	63
64. The Role of the Cosmos	64
65. The Role of the Galaxy	65
66. The Role of the Universe	66
67. The Role of the Cosmos	67
68. The Role of the Galaxy	68
69. The Role of the Universe	69
70. The Role of the Cosmos	70
71. The Role of the Galaxy	71
72. The Role of the Universe	72
73. The Role of the Cosmos	73
74. The Role of the Galaxy	74
75. The Role of the Universe	75
76. The Role of the Cosmos	76
77. The Role of the Galaxy	77
78. The Role of the Universe	78
79. The Role of the Cosmos	79
80. The Role of the Galaxy	80
81. The Role of the Universe	81
82. The Role of the Cosmos	82
83. The Role of the Galaxy	83
84. The Role of the Universe	84
85. The Role of the Cosmos	85
86. The Role of the Galaxy	86
87. The Role of the Universe	87
88. The Role of the Cosmos	88
89. The Role of the Galaxy	89
90. The Role of the Universe	90
91. The Role of the Cosmos	91
92. The Role of the Galaxy	92
93. The Role of the Universe	93
94. The Role of the Cosmos	94
95. The Role of the Galaxy	95
96. The Role of the Universe	96
97. The Role of the Cosmos	97
98. The Role of the Galaxy	98
99. The Role of the Universe	99
100. The Role of the Cosmos	100

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	600
3	"Beharee"	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasanna Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	300
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Masumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Bai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Brojendra Nath Ghose	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	500
13	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32	2,000

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	REMARKS.
1	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	(See above)	Defunct.
2	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Weekly	(Ditto)	Ditto.
3	"National Daily"	Ditto	Daily	(Ditto)	Ditto.
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha	2,000 (circulation).
5	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Ditto	Srish Chandra Sarbadhicari, age 41 (Editor since 1st November 1910).	500

*NOTE.—Dealt with by the Bengal Special Department since 1st June 1910.

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED KNOLLAR NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEPOSITED
BY THE BENGAL OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

(As it stood on 31st January 1916)

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspaper	Place of Publication	Editor	Printed at	Number of Copies
1	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
2	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
3	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
4	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
5	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
6	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
7	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
8	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
9	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
10	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
11	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
12	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
13	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
14	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
15	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
16	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
17	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
18	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
19	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
20	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ATTACHMENTS TO THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspaper	Place of Publication	Editor	Printed at	Number of Copies
1	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
2	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
3	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
4	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
5	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
6	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
7	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
8	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
9	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
10	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
11	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
12	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
13	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
14	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
15	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
16	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
17	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
18	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
19	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100
20	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Press	100

Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta, Mr. S. C. Ghosh, Amrita Bazar Press, 100

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

127. Referring to the discharge of Bimola Charan Dey, accused in the Howrah conspiracy case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"The Crown Counsel was at first very reluctant to agree to the discharge of the accused, but immediately after he ended by consenting to his acquittal. This shows, we believe, that the man was absolutely innocent; yet he had to undergo all the terrible hardships of a State trial for many months."

Prolongation of political trials.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
26th Jan. 1911.

128. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Why should political dacoits not be tried like ordinary dacoits? This will certainly save a good deal of public money and not attract that public attention which the Government is so desirous to avoid. And what, pray, may be the difference between 'political' and 'ordinary' dacoits? The Special Tribunal was instituted with the object of trying political offenders swiftly. Why should it continue, when it is not possible to secure that object?"

Dacoits, political and ordinary.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
26th Jan. 1911.

129. In reporting that one Abdul Sheikh, who was wrongly convicted of dacoity and sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Bankura to five years' rigorous imprisonment, has been released from jail and awarded Rs. 100 as compensation, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Some one must have been responsible for the troubles heaped on Abdul Sheikh. In the interests of justice, not only should the man or men who were implicated in this scandalous affair be found out, but be publicly punished. Such a course cannot fail to produce healthy effect in establishing cordial relations between the ruled and the rulers."

The case of Abdul Sheikh.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
27th Jan. 1911.

(d)—Education.

130. The *Mussalman* writes:—"After giving careful consideration to the subject of female education from various points of view, we have come to the conclusion that nothing but education imparted in schools is likely to satisfy our needs. . . . The *pardah* may be an anachronism in the opinion of a few of our co-religionists, but it is not so thought by the bulk of the Mussalmans. It is rather a necessity, at least in India. In allowing our girls to have education in schools we must therefore have scrupulous regard for the *pardah*. The intended schools should be exclusively for girls, their teaching staff should consist exclusively of ladies, and members of the male sex should have no access to these institutions. Some may say that there should be some laxity in these respects, but we think it is neither desirable nor expedient to do anything calculated to relax the *pardah*, and thus incur the suspicion, or even rouse the opposition, of a section of the people."

Female education.

MUSSALMAN,
27th Jan. 1911.

131. The *Bengalee* writes:—"The Provincial Services in effect proclaim the inferiority of the Indians. Taking the Educational Service alone, not only are the most brilliant and most distinguished products of Indian Universities shut out from the superior grades of the Service, but even Indian gentlemen with high academic distinction acquired in European Universities do not usually fare better. Even a man like Dr. P. C. Roy, who enjoys a European reputation, not merely as a sound scholar, but as an original investigator in his own subject, must be content to be labelled a 'provincial' man. We venture to think this is an anomaly, and is utterly inconsistent not only with the principle of equality laid down in the gracious Proclamation of 1858, but with sound statesmanship. We appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy to reverse the policy that has been followed during the last quarter of a century and thus remove a potent cause of unrest and dissatisfaction."

The Provincial Services.

BENGALIAN,
27th Jan. 1911.

132. The *Beharee* writes:—"Howsoever much the students of Behar and our leaders may be responsible for the wholesale absence of Beharees from the higher rung of the educational ladder, we cannot omit to make

The Beharees and the Provincial Educational Service.

BEHAREE,
27th Jan. 1911.

our strong but respectful appeal to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to pay his kind consideration to the claims of those Beharees who may be willing to join the Educational Provincial Service. . . . We have heard with the most alarming surprise the news that the services of the only Beharee Professor, Mr. Kalika Sinha, M.A., of the Patna College, are going to be dispensed with from the end of the first week of February; and thus the only Beharee who ventured to cast his lot with the Professorial brotherhood is going to be so sorely disappointed. The news has caused great dissatisfaction among the people of Behar, and we think it our duty to invite the pointed attention of the Government to the same."

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

INDIAN ECHO,
26th Jan. 1911.

133. The *Indian Echo* writes:—"We are no doubt deeply grateful to the Government for its annual grant of 12½ lakhs to the District Boards, but at the same time we must insist on the road-cess being applied to only those purposes for which it was originally levied. A deviation from this principle will only put the late Duke of Argyll and Sir George Campbell, that is to say, the British people, in the position of pledge-breakers. A separate account showing the objects upon which the road-cess money is spent should also be kept. This is the only way whereby the future illegal diversion of the fund may be prevented."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th Jan. 1911.

134. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"It seems to us that the best way of solving the water-supply question is to place a large portion of the road-cess fund, as also the annual Government grants, at the disposal of the Boards, with the injunction that this money should be devoted to no other purpose than that of removing the drinking-water difficulty. . . . The stubborn fact should never be forgotten that the local bodies may be hanged or quartered, but they cannot bring water to the doors of the raiyats if they are left in an impecunious condition. . . . The problem is more a question of funds than of incapacity of the Boards."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
28th Jan. 1911.

135. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—"Is there no one amongst our city fathers who can devote his time and energy for the purpose of an enquiry regarding the condition of that huge sham known as the Lansdowne Market? We are not aware of the amount that was spent for the erection of this magnificent structure, but we can assure, without fear of contradiction, that the money, whatever the amount may be, has simply been wasted. . . . The spectacle that the market presents every morning with its half-a-dozen fish stalls and a similar number of vegetable stalls is quite sufficient to prove the want of necessity for its upkeep at no small cost from the Municipal Exchequer. . . . We fail to realize the necessity of spending money for the upkeep of this white elephant. The structure in itself is so nice that it can be utilized for various other purposes, and that with profit."

MUSALMAN,
27th Jan. 1911.

136. In its last issue the *Mussalman* published a letter in its correspondence columns, pointing out some alleged irregularities on the part of the Asansol Municipality in regard to a market called Munshi *hât*. "Last year," writes the correspondent, "the Municipality intimated their intention to the proprietors of the *hât* not to grant license on the ground of sanitation, as it was allowed to get too much crowded. The proprietors of the *hât* made a representation to Mr. Heycock, the Collector of Burdwan, against the decision of the Municipality, who kindly visited the *hât*, and finding that the congestion taken objection to by the Municipality was unavoidable, directed the grant of license. Defeated in their purpose, the Municipality prosecuted some 18 of the vendors for slightly encroaching upon the pathways of the market with their goods under section 217 (5) of the B. M. Act. . . . That the prosecution was most unreasonable is evident from the fact that no sooner had the case been placed before the Deputy Magistrate, than the accused were all acquitted. . . . Thus frustrated in their attempts to injure the

interests of the zamindars, the Vice-Chairman has now placed before the Commissioners for their consideration a bye-law running as under:—“Within a place licensed as a market under section 338 of the B. M. Act no person shall remain, be, sell or expose for sale any goods upon any roadway or drain without the written permission of the Commissioners. Penalty, Rs. 50.”

On this the journal comments as follows:—“If the allegations are *prima facie* true, as they appear to be, the Government of Bengal will, we hope, institute an enquiry into them before it accords its sanction to the bye-law which the Municipality is going to pass in order, apparently, to set at naught the judicial decision of the local Subdivisional Magistrate.”

(h)—General.

137. In regard to the Calcutta Madrassa, the *Mussalman* writes:—“We are given to understand that there is no satisfactory arrangement for students for drinking water. There is a fund for contingencies, but we do not know to what use it is appropriated. We hope Mr. Harley will enquire about it and see that it is spent for legitimate purposes.”

MUSALMAN.

138. In advocating the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces, the *Bengalee* writes:—“The question is not whether the Council form of government is better than one-man rule, where both are admissible from the point of view of statesmanship and sound policy, for it is an undoubted fact that it is better; but whether in the particular circumstances of the United Provinces the continuation of the present system of one-man rule is necessary. Nothing that either he or Sir John Hewett has so far said can be expected to convince the public that it is so.”

BENGALUR,
20th Jan. 1911.

139. Commenting on the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Imperial Council, the *Bengalee* writes:—“Mr. Basu asked where the middle class were under the Reforms. The Home Member made a feeble attempt at reply: who the middle class is, what the texture of its composition is, and what their aspirations are, the Home Member confessed his inability to ascertain. That in itself is an illuminating comment upon the knowledge and the temper which the official mind sometimes brings to the examination of great public grievances.”

BENGALUR.

140. In deprecating the concession to the Muhammadans of separate representation on the Legislative Councils, the *Bengalee* writes:—“That a privilege does not make a precedent is a good old saying. In this particular case there is the additional consideration that the privilege that has been conferred on the Muhammadan community involves serious disability in the case of other communities. To seek to perpetuate the privilege in this case would be indistinguishable from the perpetuation of a disability. . . . Fortunately in this case we are not without hope that the Muhammadans themselves will discover that it is a doubtful privilege at the very best, and that the Government will not for all time consider itself bound by the declaration of the present Home Member that a privilege once conferred upon a community, no matter what it means in the case of other communities, can only be withdrawn if that community itself desires that it should be withdrawn.”

BENGALUR.

141. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—“His Excellency reminded the Muhammadans at Bombay that special rights or privileges to one class means corresponding disabilities to other classes. Similarly, His Excellency also asked the Anglo-Indians not to demand special privileges over their neighbours. How can the special electorates of the Mussalmans exist after such declarations from the head of the Government?”

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th Jan. 1911.

142. Commenting on the recent debate on the Council Regulations in the Imperial Council, the *Bengalee* writes:—“We are surprised to find more than one Hon'ble Member formulating the proposition that it was not the business of the Council, but of the

BENGALUR,
27th Jan. 1911.

Government to deal with this important question. Is not the Council a part of the machinery of the Government, devised for the express purpose of voicing public sentiment upon grave public questions? May we remind these Hon'ble Members of what the Viceroy himself said in reply to the Congress Deputation who referred to these Council Regulations, that it was open to the members of the deputation, some of whom were members of his Council, to press this matter upon the attention of the Government? Pandit Madan Mohan complained of the special electorates for the Muhammadan community and their over-representation. The Government had not an argument to urge against either. Their only defence was that they could neither assent nor dissent without the consent of the Secretary of State, and that what was given to the Muhammadans could not be taken away without their consent. Nothing was said as to the justice or otherwise of this over-representation or of the system of special electorates. The moral victory was on the side of Pandit Madan Mohan, but of course the votes were on the opposite side. Mr. Gokhale's position was peculiar, and we fear there will be a general feeling of disappointment throughout the country at his attitude.

We protest against separate electorates in the interests of Hindus and Muhammadans alike. We protest against the system, because it is calculated to create a line of cleavage between the two communities and thus retard and interrupt the process of solidarity and unification upon which the future of both so largely depends. The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, the Home Member, performed a little diplomatic feat when he affected not to know who 'the middle class' were. It was convenient to profess this ignorance. For the greatest defect of the Council Regulations is the deliberate ignoring of the claims of the middle class to their legitimate share of the seats in the Reformed Councils. The Home Member will excuse our impertinence if we tell him that the middle class, of whom he professes to know so little, constitute the great educated community of the country, those who control the platform and the press, who have guided and moulded the public opinion of the country for the last quarter of a century, and who have chiefly been instrumental in securing what political progress there has been in the country."

BENGALUR,
26th Jan. 1911.

143. The *Bengalee* writes:—"Mr. Shams-ul-Huda asked an important question at Tuesday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, with reference to the administration of

Religious endowments.

Hindu and Muhammadan endowments. Here, at any rate, is a question of a socio-religious character in respect of which the Government of India might be expected to act upon the advice of the non-official members. Here Hindus and Muhammadans meet on the common ground of dissatisfaction with existing legislation and administrative policy. Here, if anywhere, Hindu and Muhammadan representatives are bound to join in a common protest against legislative and administrative policy which, in the words of Mr. Shams-ul-Huda, is responsible for 'a great deal of dissatisfaction in the country as regards the manner of administration of Hindu and Muhammadan endowments'. . . . It is distinctly disappointing, therefore, to find that the Government considers that even an enquiry such as that suggested by Mr. Shams-ul-Huda constitutes a material departure from the policy of non-interference in religious matters. It might just as well be said that no matter how great may be the discontent against the existing law and practice governing the administration of religious endowments—no matter how the classes feel, or the masses, the Government, as such, will have nothing to do with the reforms suggested. . . . We strongly feel that Mr. Jenkins, the Home Member, has not said the last word on this most vital question."

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
27th Jan. 1911.

144. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes:—"The Law Officers of Government

Alleged deterioration of the
Law Officers of Government.

used to be statesmen in the judicial sphere of the administration. . . . The function of advising Government when questions of State prosecutions arise now seems to belong primarily to the C. I. D. and ultimately to the Secretariat, while the Crown lawyers who have the duty of conducting to the end the biggest prosecutions are lawyers casually engaged who do not venture to use any discretion of their own, but depend upon what they call 'instructions';—but whose instructions, pray?"

145. Referring to the circular issued on the 14th March last by the Government of Lord Minto, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes:—"If the peaceful remedies recommended by the Governor-General in Council had been applied, the unrest prevailing here and there would have long ago wholly disappeared. What we find, however, is that the old method of indiscriminate arrest is still being resorted to, with the result that it has not only tended to unsettle men's minds, but has brought about interminable trials which have swallowed up a huge amount of public money and dislocated these remedies. The local authorities, the Government of India observe, should be in touch with influential persons whose political leanings are suspected and cure them of their extravagant idea by friendly advice, remonstrance and warning."

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
30th Jan. 1911.

146. In regard to the alleged exclusion of Indians from the higher public services, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes:—"If the undoubted grievance of the Indians in this respect were removed, we believe much of the present unrest would vanish into thin air."

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
31st Jan. 1911.

147. With reference to the rejection in the Bombay Legislative Council of a resolution to the effect that steps should be taken to enable the Mahars and other depressed classes to secure a fairer share of Government appointments, the *Bengalee* writes:—"Mr. Sharp cited a particular case where the clerks threatened to resign in a body if a Mahar peon were appointed. We are by no means sure that in such cases it would not be worth while making the experiment and, if the clerks did leave, filling their places with men who did not suffer from their prejudices. As we have said, there may be difficulties in practice, but it should be distinctly recognised that it is the clear duty of the Government to put forth its utmost efforts to overcome the difficulties consistently with the accepted principles of religious and social neutrality and also with public interest. As regards the community, it should take note of the sign of the times and should address itself without a moment's delay to the all-important question of setting its house in order."

BENGALIAN,
31st Jan. 1911.

148. With reference to the announcement that the Government of Bengal intends subsidizing a vernacular paper to be started by Rai Bahadur Norendra Nath Sen, Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, the *Mussalman* writes:—"We fail to see what benefit will accrue to the Government from a newspaper of this nature. We do not know how the authorities have taken into their heads the idea of manufacturing this official gramophone. Is it yet too late to abandon the idea?"

MUSMALMAN,
27th Jan. 1911.

149. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha put his question regarding the raising of the security in the case of a printing press at Dera Ismail Khan with a view to throw light on the action of the Deputy Commissioner, which was a puzzle to the Indian public. Has the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins served the purpose? Far from it. On the contrary, it has only intensified the mystery the more. The paper called the *Frontier Advocate* published inflammatory articles which eventually ended in the riots (at Peshawar) in March last." We have heard of wonderful feats performed by Indian newspapers, but this is the first time we hear of a newspaper published at Dera Ismail Khan bringing about riots in Peshawar by its writings! By the bye, what was the effect of these inflammatory writings at Dera Ismail Khan itself? There is yet another puzzle in this connection which also demands a solution. At a previous meeting of the Imperial Council, it was admitted that an annual subsidy was paid to a Muhammadan organ of Peshawar known as the *Afghan*; and the name of the paper became known to the outside public only through references in the Punjab press to its inflammatory writing during the Peshawar riots. So if the first puzzle be that a paper of Dera Ismail Khan would, without being able to effect anything on the spot, rouse racial antipathies in a distant town, the second is more mystifying still, that is, a paper which is charged with having really inflamed the Muhammadan mob at Peshawar is in receipt of a Government subsidy!"

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
30th Jan. 1911.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Jan. 1911.

150. With reference to the annual Government grant of Rs. 15,000 to the Scientific Department of the Indian Tea Association, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"One fails to understand why this monetary aid from the general revenues need be given, for the simple reason that it will benefit none but only the tea planters. Surely those from whom the general revenues are raised will not share the fruits of the 'excellent work' of the department. Why should they then pay? The tea planters are rich enough to pay from their own pockets for the maintenance and work of a department which improves their prospects only."

III.—LEGISLATION.

MUSALMAN,
27th Jan. 1911.

151. The *Mussalman* writes:—"The Tenancy Act in Eastern Bengal is going to be revised, we understand, at the coming sittings of the Provincial Legislative Council. We do not know the lines on which the revision is going to be made, but we apprehend, though the apprehension may be groundless, that some of the interests of the poor raiyats may suffer at the hands of the legislators. The tenantry have, really speaking, no representatives of their own in the Legislative Council. Most of the Indian non-official members are zamindars or money-lenders, and their interests and those of the peasantry are in many cases in direct conflict. So not only the raiyats are not likely to be benefited by them, but their interests may be injured when they clash with those of the zamindars. It is therefore necessary on the part of the official members to hold the balance even in such cases, and so legislate as may safeguard the interests of the dumb millions of our countrymen."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN ECHO,
27th Jan. 1911.

152. The *Indian Echo* writes:—"Savarkar has been convicted of nothing short of high treason and of deliberately working to spread anarchy in India and to overthrow British rule. That Sir Henry should have referred to such a man as an idol for young Indians to imitate, while not imitating the man's freedom of speech, can scarcely be looked upon as merely an indiscretion. It seems to be a deliberate effort to rekindle the dying embers of Indian sedition, and we agree with the *Madras Mail* when it suggests that official notice ought to be taken of Sir Henry Cotton's mischievous speech, assuming, of course, that it has been faithfully reported."

Sir Henry Cotton's speech.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
30th Jan. 1911.

153. With reference to a reported statement of Bepin Chandra Pal's to the effect that every Indian is disloyal at heart and wishes to get rid of the English Government, the *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—"We as Indians can assure Pal and his sympathisers or, for the matter of that, anybody who may cherish such views as expressed by Pal, that to question the loyalty of the Indians who have any interest at stake is a blasphemy which the country is not prepared to tolerate. The question arises, what would have been the fate of the speaker who would preach such disloyal sentiments in India?"

Bepin Chandra Pal's lecture at the Caxton Hall.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
30th Jan. 1911.

154. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regrets that the fourth day of the *Muharram* has not yet been included in the number of Civil and Criminal Court holidays. "It is obvious," says the journal, "that by the grant of the concession no loss of public time or money is likely to be occasioned, and yet the concession, if granted, would be treated and looked upon as a great respect shown towards a religious festival."

Muharram holidays.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
30th Jan. 1911.

155. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"As effective measures will naturally entail expenditure which the Government is not likely to sanction, Captain Brayne, I.M.S., is in favour of abolishing plague measures altogether and leaving the treatment of plague to the Civil Surgeon as he deals with other infectious diseases. There is sober reason and solid sense in this suggestion, and we place it before

Plague in Burma.

the public and the authorities as one that might with advantage be followed in every place. For, truth to tell, plague has lost its horrors for the people at large."

156. With reference to the Houndsditch affray, the *Star of Utkal* reports

STAR OF UTKAL,
26th Jan. 1911.

The Houndsditch affray.

that a Chaplain of the Church of England protested against the burial of the anarchists in the same ground as their victims. On this the journal comments as follows:—"As regards the men not being allowed to be buried in the same ground as the policemen murdered by them, it was uncharitable enough in all conscience, but worse things are done out here in India. There are towns where there are two burial grounds—one for the Whites and the other for the Blacks! Comment is superfluous."

G. C. DENHAM,

Special Asst. to the Depy. Insp.-Genl. of Police, Bengal.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT,

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 4th February 1911.

